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## Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, In Advance

VOLUME XLII.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1909.

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## Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri, in vacation—February 9, 1909.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of J. N. Lewis, Collector of the Revenue of Iron County, Missouri,

against  
M. E. J. Huff, widow of Jos C. Huff, deceased, Laurie A. Gray, Leona A. McCoy, Annie Grimes, Melinda Midkiff, George W. Huff, Joseph E. Huff, Eunice Moore, William D. Huff, Daniel B. Huff, sole heirs of Jos. C. Huff, deceased.

[Action to Enforce Lien for Taxes.]

Now at this day comes the plaintiff, J. N. Lewis, Collector of the Revenue of Iron County, Missouri, and files his petition and affidavit, setting forth, among other things, that the defendants are M. E. J. Huff, widow of Jos C. Huff, deceased, Laurie A. Gray, Leona A. McCoy, Annie Grimes, Melinda Midkiff, George W. Huff, Joseph E. Huff, Eunice Moore, William D. Huff, Daniel B. Huff, sole heirs of Jos. C. Huff, deceased, and that the said Joseph E. Huff, Eunice Moore, William D. Huff and M. E. J. Huff are non-residents of the State of Missouri, and cannot be summoned in this action by the ordinary process of law in this state; it is, therefore, ordered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made, notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the Circuit Court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri on the following real estate, situate in Iron County, Missouri, belonging to the said defendants for back taxes for the years 1905 and 1906 to wit:

All the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight, township thirty-two, north, of range three east, containing 39 26 acres, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eight, township thirty-two, north, of range three east, containing 39 26 acres.

(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill, showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$6.87 is filed with said petition, as provided by law.)

And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the court house in said county, on the fourth Monday in April next, (1909), and on the first day of said term of court, plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the IRON COUNTY REGISTER, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Iron, and State of Missouri.

JESSE M. HAWKINS, Clerk  
A true copy:  
Attest, with seal, this 9th day of [SEAL] February, 1909.

FOR SALE—The old Donaldson place, now occupied by W. C. Perkins, photographer, lots 4 and 6, block 12, City of Ironton. Consideration, \$1000—payable, \$300 cash, the balance in one and two years. Call at the REGISTER office.

## Dr. Smith Vs. Dr. Martin.

IRONTON, MO., Feb. 15, 1909.

## EDITOR REGISTER:

Your paper, issue Feb. 4, contains a letter signed "J. H. Martin, M. D.," wherein he furiously assails the claims of Osteopathy. Indicative of the spirit pervading his letter, permit me to quote therefrom its opening paragraph:

An article in the REGISTER last week, taken from an Osteopathic publication, causes me to use this means of pointing out to the unwary how easily they may be separated from hard-earned cash by the arts of certain slick-tongued quacks.

Then he specifically attacks the Osteopathic treatment of hernia, as set forth in *Osteopathic Health*, and printed in the REGISTER's issue of Jan. 28. To this I will not burden your columns with a reply, excepting to cite the fact that many complete cures of hernia through Osteopathic treatment refute his assertions. I do not claim that in all instances hernia is curable; but if, as Dr. Martin claims, permanent cures are to be obtained through the use of the knife, the government ought to employ that infallible method; it would thereby save many thousands of dollars yearly paid to pensioners disabled by rupture.

Speaking of the founder of Osteopathy, whom he designates "a certain ignorant old doctor," Dr. Martin says: "I have it from good authority that when he decided to legalize his imaginary discovery, and was called before the State Board of Health, and was asked to describe the Circle of Willis (a remarkable anastomosis of arteries at the base of the brain, he was compelled to admit his ignorance of any such structure." I do not know the "good authority"—the doctor ought to have given his name—and deny the statement. I doubt that Dr. Still ever was before the Board of Health. When the question of giving legal standing to Osteopathy was before the Legislature, three Osteopaths—Drs. Smith (not the undersigned), Littlejohn and Hildreth—were put through the mill by a legislative committee of sixteen, eleven of whom were "regular" doctors. Dr. G. W. Farrar was one of them. Ask him if the D. O.'s were "ignorant" or "old," or deficient in knowledge of the profession.

I have been practicing Osteopathy—being a graduate of Kirksville school—in the Valley for ten years. During that time I have treated over five hundred patients, and will permit them to speak for me. In many instances they came to me only after they had exhausted the skill of the "regular" M. D.'s, and were pronounced incurable. I have treated thirty-seven cases of pneumonia in patients from three months to eighty

years old, and have not lost a single case. I have made the blind to see, the deaf to hear and the lame to walk. It may be that the Doctor will claim these good results have been obtained through "hypnotism," or that the patients were "duped" into health. If so, well were it for suffering humanity did the "regulars" resort to such or similar means. As to my patients being defrauded and "separated from their hard-earned cash," I leave them to deal with Dr. Martin's estimate of their intelligence and brain development.

Concerning the elements of "fraud" and "humbug" in the curing professions, permit me to quote from some eminent authorities—all intelligent, old-school physicians—relative to the "regular" practice, past and present:

"The science of medicine is founded upon conjecture and improved by murder," declares one of the greatest physicians in the world, Sir Astley Cooper, M. D., physician to the Queen of England.

"Drug medicines do but cure one disease by producing another," asserts Dr. Martin Payne, professor in the New York University Medical College.

"A mild mercurial course and mildly cutting a man's throat are synonymous terms," says Professor Gilman of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. A. B. Stockman quotes the statement of a physician at a meeting of physicians in Boston. This doctor has performed more operations for appendicitis than any other American doctor. He declared at the Boston meeting of doctors that 90 per cent of the cases in which he operated for appendicitis proved not to be that disease at all. "We always tell a patient and his friends that the operation was successful," he said.

Dr. C. E. Page, Boston, Mass.: "From the time in which the father of his country, affected by a simple and readily curable malady, pharyngitis, was killed by bleeding up to the recent catastrophe (Feb. 3, 1907) of a needless operation for appendicitis, which killed a distinguished New York statesman, such operations have killed not a few good men and women."

Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was for many years one of the medical faculty of Harvard Medical School, said before his class:

"The disgrace of medicine is that colossal system of self-deception in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankerous minerals, the vegetable kingdom robbed of all its growth, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained for their venom, and all the conceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of individuals suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment or vital stimulation."

Prof. Valentine Mott, the great surgeon says: "Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain." Dr. Abercrombie, fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, says: "Medicine has been called by philosophers the art of conjecturing; the science of guessing."

Prof. Gregory of the Edinburgh Medical College, said to his medical class: "Gentlemen, 99 out of every 100 medical facts are medical lies, and medical doctrines are, for the most part, stark, staring nonsense."

The list could be prolonged, but is this not enough to prove that "fraud" and "duping" cannot be said by even Dr. Martin to pertain solely to physicians of the Osteopathic school?

W. J. SMITH, D. O.

Letter from F. P. Hilburn.

LOCUST COTTAGE, ARK.

February 6, 1909.

## EDITOR REGISTER:

If your W. C. T. U. editor will read my article again, forgetting the heading, she will doubtless find less cause to think there was a brainstorm at this end of the line. The article under consideration was marked "Selected," therefore, not from her pen. But since she has seen fit to stand for it, I suppose the gallant thing to do is to apologize for calling the author a capitalist writer, or a fool, so I beg her pardon for the statement. Since she has admitted that "force of circumstances throws thousands out of employment," and "knowing that if not idle altogether because of intemperance, he may become intemperate and fill a drunkard's grave because of idleness."

We are in perfect harmony on these two questions, and I congratulate her on her exhibition of tact in seeming to antagonize, yet really admitting all her opponent's contentions. Let, however, the public doubt us both, let me quote from Robert Hunter's book, "Poverty." On page 134 I find the following:

"The unemployed, from which the vagrant class is so largely recruited, are brought into existence by many other causes than occasional depressions in business."

"There is at all times a reserve of labor, which may, in the nature of the case, be only casually employed. Chas. Booth is but one of many students to observe that the modern system of industry will not work without some reserve of labor. The cost to society of this unemployed, or casually employed, reserve is vagrancy and its accompanying vices."

On page 29 of the same book I read as follows:

"In the last census the number found to be unemployed at some time during the year was 6,408,964, or 22.3 per cent of all the workers over ten years of age engaged in gainful occupations. Thirty-nine per cent of the male workers employed, or 2,069,546 persons, were idle from four to six months of the year."

"These figures are for the country as a whole, and for all industries, including agriculture. In manufacturing alone the unemployed arose to 27.2 per cent of all the workers. In the industrial towns, such as Haverhill, New Bedford and Fall River, the irregularity of employment was even greater. In these towns from 33 to 62 per cent of the workmen were idle during some part of the year. This uncertainty of employment is not peculiar to Massachusetts. In every industrial community the same insecurity of livelihood due to irregularity of employment exists."

The knowledge of these figures and statistics, and many hundreds more, that go to prove my contention, I plead in defense of my disposition to "jump onto" people who harshly criticize the rag-tag and the bobtail of the human race. And pained by my hand when I take not up the pen in their defense. As to brains, may God help me to use what brain power I have to the welfare of my fellow-men.

I have ample statistics to prove that the "dregs" of society are the legitimate product of society, as at present organized. The vagrant, the petty thief, the prostitute, are the very spawn of capitalism, and anyone who cares to know these things can find ample proof in the speeches and writings of John P. Alcott, Robt. Hunter and many others. Society is committing crimes against these people—crimes that she will have to expiate in the near future.

God bless the reformers, everywhere, men and women, who are striving, be it ever so blindly, for the welfare of the race! I feel no ill will against the lady for her innuendoes and insinuations. May she accomplish much good. I never called in question the motives of the lady, but I believe she was made the victim of some designing writer who was paid to distort facts in the interest of the powers that be.

No one honors more than I the memory of Francis E. Willard, the W. C. T. U.'s greatest worker, and one of America's brightest and best women, among the last of whose sayings was, in speaking of Socialism: "Oh! that I were young again, and it would have my life. It is God's way out of the wilderness."

I say, none honors her memory more than

Your Humble Servant,  
F. P. HILBURN.  
Locust Cottage, Ark.

To Intimidate The Press.

Criminal proceedings against editors and responsible officials of newspapers, charged with stepping beyond the limits of privilege in the publication of articles charging individuals with corrupt conduct in connection with the Panama Canal with a view to punishing them would be entirely proper. That the persons who feel aggrieved should take advantage of the opportunities provided by law to have Joseph Pulitzer and Delavan Smith indicted and punished for charges that are obviously an offense against society if untrue is eminently proper.

But the effort begun at the instigation and under the encouragement of Mr. Roosevelt had a different purpose than the protection of society through the punishment of malefactors. The fixed object has been to establish a precedent under which the action of the United States Government, as performed by those administering it, will hereafter be criticised at the peril of the critic. The real intent is to maintain a system of intimidation which will forever curtail the right of free speech and a free press.

For the vindication of his own action in regard to the canal Mr. Roosevelt, swollen with a sense of his infallibility, probably cares not a jot. For the punishment of the particular offenders in this case he probably cares a little, but to secure a law of less majesty, however modified in form, he cares very much. To hold it hanging

over the head of every newspaper editor and publisher, to be able to set the limits beyond which they may not venture with safety and to be certain of their punishment at his pleasure or the pleasure of his successor in office would be an attainment which would accord with his ideas.

Before the President, the President elect and the Congress united to ride ruthlessly over a plain constitutional inhibition, we would have said that the attempt to drag the indicted editors from their homes to Washington for trial would result in dismal failure, as exactly similar attempts have resulted in the past. But with the deeds of the week fresh in the mind heaven only knows what the courts may do. Apparently we have no law of any grade, kind or rank which may not be stretched or distorted to meet any exigency that may arise.—St. Louis Republic.

Highest market price paid for Country Produce. When others pay 12 1-2c per dozen for Eggs, we pay 15c, and when others pay 20c we pay you 25c. Remember, we buy Wool, Hides, Feathers, Roots, Butter, Eggs, and all farm products, and pay the highest market price.

E. L. BARNHOUSE.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

J. H. Martin.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ) ss.

COUNTY OF IRON, )

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri—to April term, 1909.

T. A. Buxton, plaintiff,

vs.

William Buxton, Jr., alias William Gross, Mary Rachel Heard, Luther Buxton, alias Luther Gross, Nancy Agnew, Pearl Buxton, Mary Belle Robinson, Etta Miller, Cornelia Buxton, Ollie Barton, G. A. Buxton, and John Buxton, Jr., Clarence Buxton and Jewell Buxton, minors, defendants.

Now at this day comes the plaintiff herein, by his attorney, Charles P. Damron, and files his petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendants, William Buxton, Jr., alias William Gross, and Luther Buxton, alias Luther Gross, are non-residents of the State of Missouri, and cannot be served with summons in said state as provided by chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899.

Whereupon, it is ordered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court in vacation, that said defendants be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against them in this court, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of partition in accordance with the plaintiff's petition, which is in words and figures as follows, to wit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, ) ss.

COUNTY OF IRON, )

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri—to April term, 1909.

T. A. Buxton, plaintiff,

vs.

William Buxton, Jr., alias William Gross, Mary Rachel Heard, Luther Buxton, alias Luther Gross, Nancy Agnew, Pearl Buxton, Mary Belle Robinson, Etta Miller, Cornelia Buxton, Ollie Barton, G. A. Buxton, and John Buxton, Jr., Clarence Buxton and Jewell Buxton, minors, defendants.

Plaintiff for his cause of action, states that on the day of —, 1904, Nathaniel W. Buxton died intestate, seized of the whole of the following described tracts or parcels of land, situate in the county of Iron, and the state of Missouri, to wit: the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, forty acres, the southwest quarter of the southeast quar-

ter, forty acres, all in section twenty-two, and all the northeast fractional quarter of fractional section twenty-seven, nineteen and one-fourth acres, and the north part of the northwest fractional quarter of fractional section twenty-seven, eight and one-fourth acres, all in township thirty-five, north, of range two east, containing in the aggregate one hundred seven and one-half acres, more or less; and that he left surviving him as his sole heirs, his widow, Pearl Buxton, who has since died, and six children, namely: William Groves Buxton, alias William Gross, John Allen Buxton, T. A. Buxton, Sarah Jane Clayton, wife of Henry Clayton, and Mary Ann Jourden, wife of C. C. Jourden, and G. A. Buxton.

That said William Groves Buxton, alias William Gross, departed this life about the day of —, 1904, leaving as his sole heirs his widow, Mary Ann Jourden, alias Mary Ann Gross, who died on the first day of January, 1909, and three children, namely: William Buxton, Jr., alias William Gross, Mary Rachel Heard, and Luther Buxton, alias Luther Gross.

That said John Allen Buxton departed this life about the day of —, 1904, and that he left surviving him as his sole heirs, his widow, Nancy Buxton, now Nancy Agnew, entitled to dower in his real estate, and six children, namely: Mary Belle Robinson, wife of Hubert Robinson, Etta Miller, Ollie Barton, wife of Jean Barton, John Buxton, Jr., and Henry Buxton, who departed this life on the day of —, 1904, and left surviving him as his sole heirs his widow, Pearl Buxton, entitled to dower in his real estate, and two children, namely: Clarence Buxton and Jewell Buxton.

That said Mary Ann Jourden and husband, C. C. Jourden, by quit claim deed conveyed all her interest as heir of said Nathaniel W. Buxton in and to said real estate above described, to plaintiff, T. A. Buxton, on March 12th, 1899, and that said Sarah Jane Clayton and husband, Henry Clayton, by quit claim deed conveyed all her interest as heir of said Nathaniel W. Buxton, in and to said real estate above described, to defendant, G. A. Buxton, October 24th, 1892.

That defendants, John Buxton, Jr., Clarence Buxton and Jewell Buxton, are minors, and asks that a guardian ad litem be appointed for them.

Plaintiff further says that there are no debts owing by said estate from which said lands have descended; that all claims against the same have been fully paid and discharged.

Plaintiff further says that the parties hereto have title to said lands as follows: T. A. Buxton, plaintiff, and G. A. Buxton, defendant, are each entitled to the undivided one-third of said land in fee. That defendants, William Buxton, Jr., alias William Gross, Mary Rachel Heard and Luther Buxton, alias Luther Gross, are each entitled to the undivided one-eighth part of said land in fee. That, subject to the dower of their mother, Nancy Agnew, the defendants, Mary Belle Robinson, Etta Miller, Cornelia Buxton, Ollie Barton and John Buxton, Jr., are each entitled to the undivided one-thirty-sixth part of said land. That, subject to the dower of their mother, Pearl Buxton, the defendants, Clarence Buxton and Jewell Buxton, are each entitled to the undivided one-seventy-second part of said lands.

Plaintiff further says that the defendants, William Buxton, Jr., alias William Gross, and Luther Buxton, alias Luther Gross, are non-residents of the State of Missouri, and cannot be served with summons in said state as provided by chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899.

Plaintiff further says that partition in kind cannot be made in the above described land without great prejudice to the owners. Wherefore, plaintiff prays that partition be made of such lands in accordance with the respective rights of the parties hereto, and that if partition can not be made in kind that said lands may be sold and the proceeds appropriated according to the respective rights of the parties hereto, and for such other and further relief as to the court shall seem meet and proper in the premises.

CHARLES P. DAMRON,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

And that unless said William Buxton, Jr., alias William Gross, and Luther Buxton, alias Luther Gross, be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be held and holden at the courthouse in the City of Ironton, in said county, on the 20th day of April next (1909), and on or before the third day of said term, if the term shall so long con-

time—and if not then on or before the last day of the term—answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof be published according to law in the IRON COUNTY REGISTER, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Iron, for four weeks successively, published at least once a week, the last insertion to be at least 30 days before the first day of said next April Term of this Court.

J. M. HAWKINS, Circuit Clerk.

A true copy from the record:  
Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court of Iron County, this [SEAL] 13th day of February, 1909.

J. M. HAWKINS, Circuit Clerk.

Charles P. Damron, attorney for plaintiff.

## Order of Publication.

In the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri, Saturday, October 31, 1908.

The State of Missouri at the relation and to the use of J. N. Lewis, Collector of the Revenue of Iron County, Missouri,

against  
Mary Malinda Barclay, Rose Annie Shepherd, Rose Annie Shepherd Hand, James H. Anderson, William S. Worley, and the unknown heirs and devisees of James H. Anderson, deceased.

[Action to Enforce Lien for Taxes.]

Now at this day comes the plaintiff, J. N. Lewis, Collector of the Revenue of Iron County, Missouri, by his attorney, C. P. Damron, and it appearing to the court that a summons heretofore issued to the City of St. Louis, Missouri, for Rose Annie Shepherd and Rose Annie Shepherd Hand was returned by the sheriff of said city with a non est return thereon as to said defendants. It is, therefore, ordered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iron County, Missouri, in vacation, that publication be made, notifying said defendants that an action has been commenced against them in the Circuit Court of said county, the object and general nature of which is to enforce the lien of the State of Missouri on the following real estate, situate in Iron County, Missouri, belonging to the said defendants, for back taxes for the years 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905, to wit:

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of section thirty—all in township thirty-five, north, of range two east, containing two hundred acres, more or less, in Iron County, Missouri.

(An itemized statement in the nature of a tax bill, showing the amount of taxes now due on said real estate for the years aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$9.22, is filed with said petition as provided by law.)

And unless they be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the County of Iron, and State of Missouri, at the court house in said county, on the fourth Monday in April next, (1909), and on the first day of said term of court, plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken as confessed, judgment rendered in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, be sold under a special fieri facias to be issued thereon.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the IRON COUNTY REGISTER, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Iron, and State of Missouri.

JESSE M. HAWKINS, Clerk.

A true copy:

Attest, with seal, this 29th day of [SEAL] January, 1909.

JESSE M. HAWKINS, Clerk.

Iron County Circuit Court.